SOME ADDITIONS TO THE MOSS FLORA OF THE UNITED STATES

JOHN M. HOLZINGER

ANDREAEA BLYTTII B. & S. This moss was collected by Prof. J. B. Flett on Mount Tacoma (Mt. Rainier) on July 25, 1905, at an altitude of 5500 ft.

OLIGOTRICHUM HERCYNICUM DC. This was also collected by Prof. Flett 300 ft. higher up on Mount Tacoma, i. e., 5800 ft.

DIDYMODON FLEXIFOLIUS (Dicks.) Hook. & Taylor. This moss was collected by Dr. A. J. Grout, on Chestnut Bald, North Carolina, Sept. 4, 1907, at an altitude of 5900 ft. Mr. R. S. Williams, of the New York Botanical Garden, has kindly verified this determination of Dr. Grout's plant. This moss is also new to North America and will be distributed in my next fascicle of "Musci Acrocarpi Boreali-Americani." (Just received as No. 264. Ed.)

GRIMMIA AGASSIZII L. & J. This plant agrees with "Canadian Mosses" No. 80a, determined by Dr. N. C. Kindberg. It does not agree fully with the description of *Grimmia Agassizii* in Lesquereux & James' Manual, p. 136, in the following points; Leaves are not appressed when dry, but slightly curled at top; are not shining, blackish (except those very old), linear lanceolate from a slightly broader base, obtuse and coarsely sparingly dentate at the apex, but are rather dull light or pale green (when fresh), the lower very narrowly triangular, the comal leaves rapidly becoming twice their length, gradually widening from the narrow base to about the middle, then narrowing more abruptly to a slender subulate apex which is entered, but not reached, by the thick terete costa. There are no teeth at all on the leaves of either the Canadian or this plant; but what might be taken for teeth on leaves are rather large low papillae which cover both surfaces in the upper half of the leaf. The leaves are soft and brittle, and are easily torn. When mounted in water they lie quite flat. For a third to half the length from the base the leaf cells are elongated-rectangular, and pellucid, becoming shorter and isodiametric as they meet the denser squarish cells of the upper part of the leaf. But the most distinctive feature of this moss is the fact that the lamina is for most of its length *bistratose*, becoming only below the middle sporadically unistratose.

The capsule, dry or wet, is perfectly smooth and a transparent pale yellow, short-oval, surmounted by a short-beaked operculum, the beak being as long as the operculum is wide. The vaginule, lacking paraphyses,

apparently, is longer than the short seta; and it, with seta and beaked capsule is barely half as long as the perichaetial leaves.

The teeth are correctly described in the Manual.

The spores are smooth, pale yellow, 22-26μ (not quite ripe).

This is a beautiful species, at once known by its pale green color, the soft, tender leaves quite devoid of hairpoints, straight when moist, and bistratose lamina. It was collected in the summer of 1904, near Catala, Alaska, Mr. G. C. Britton, United States Commissioner at that place, and was communicated to me as No. 5, by Prof. J. B. Flett.

Winona, Minnesota.

MUSCI ACROCARPI BOREALI-AMERICANI

(Issued by Dr. J. M. Holzinger)

A. J. GROUT

Numbers 251-275 have just been received from Prof. Holzinger. There are a number of good things such as *Bryum Oreganum* Sulliv., from Washington; *Dicranoweisia contermina* Ren. & Card., from Washington; *Dicranum Bergeri* forma *compacta* Best, from North Carolina; *Didymodon flexifolius* (Dicks.) Hook. & Taylor, from North Carolina, (this is new to North America); *Nanomitrium Austinii* (Sulliv.) Lindb., from Connecticut; *Oligotrichum parallelum* (Mitt.) Kindb., from Washington; *Polytrichum sexangulare* Floerke, from Washington; *Systegium Ludovicianum* (Sulliv.) Jaeg., from Louisiana, and *Trichostomum flavovirens* Bruch., from North Carolina.

The wide range from which the specimens come and the novelty of some of the numbers make this one of the most interesting of the fascicles thus far issued, and no collection will be complete without Prof. Holzinger's mosses.

Nine numbers from Europe make us wonder if Atlantis has reappeared and the continents become reunited.

New Dorp, New York.

LICHENS OF MT. ASCUTNEY, VERMONT.

R. HEBER HOWE, JR.

Dr. H. E. Hasse having just returned to me the only crustose lichen I collected on Mt. Ascutney, Vermont, I wish to add it to the list given in THE BRYOLOGIST for January, 1910.

Lecidia platycarpa Ach. One fertile specimen collected on granite rock, on August 25, 1909, at two thousand feet elevation. Spores 12–18μ by 6–8μ.

This makes 45 species.